

HOLLY SPRINGS BANNER.

EDITED BY GEORGE A. WILSON.

"INDOCTI DISCANT ET MEMINISSE PERITI AMANT."

PUBLISHED BY GEORGE W. PITTMAN

OL. I

HOLLY SPRINGS MI., SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1839.

NO. 31

TERMS.

The "HOLLY SPRINGS BANNER" is published weekly at FIVE DOLLARS, which must be paid in advance, in every case. No subscription will be received for less than six months; nor will discontinuance be made until all arrears are paid. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at one dollar per square, (ten lines or less) for the first time, and fifty cents for each continuance. All advertisements not marked with the number of insertions on the margins, will be inserted charged accordingly. Advertising candidates for office \$10 each, in advance. All communications addressed to the editor or publisher must be post paid in order to secure insertion. All communications involving personal matters, will be (if inserted) charged as an advertisement double price. And must, in all cases, be paid for in advance.

Arrival & Departure of the Mail
At HOLLY SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI.
Eastern Mail, via Nashville, Tenn., and
Ala. &c. arrives on Monday's,
Wednesday's and Friday's, at 6 o'clock.
Departs on Tuesdays, Thursdays,
Saturdays at 5 A. M.

The Northern mail via Memphis Ten-
nessee every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday at 6 P. M. and departs on Tues-
days and Saturdays at 5 A. M.
Southern mail via Coffeeville, Mi. arrives
on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays
at 3 P. M. and leaves on Tuesdays, Thurs-
days and Saturdays at 3 A. M.
Photocopy mail arrives on Sundays and
Wednesdays at 6 P. M. and leaves on Tues-
days and Saturdays at 7 A. M.
Chulahoma Mail arrives on Monday at
3 P. M. and leaves next morning at 3 A. M.

CLOSING THE MAILS.

EVERY Monday, Wednesday, and
Friday, the Mails will be closed at
past 4 o'clock, P. M.
WM. POLK, P. M.
Holly Springs, Mi.
July 27, 1839.—1—28—31

A Grand and Interesting PAINTING.

OF THE destruction of Jerusalem, by
Titus, is now offered for exhibition to
view of fine arts, on Lagrange Street, Hol-
ly Springs. This scene occurred in the
year of the Christian era, and 2d year
of the reign of Vespasian, the Roman Em-
peror, and is well worth the consideration of
the enlightened community. The painting
has been accomplished by immense
skill and hard study. It measures 15 feet
high, and 9 feet in width.
July 20.—27—tf

THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

The undersigned would respectfully inform
the public that he has in full operation a new
and splendid line of
Four Horse Post Coaches,
from Memphis to Holly Springs, connecting at
later place with the lines to Manchester,
Nashville, and Vicksburg; also with the
line to Nashville, Tenn. via Bolivar. His coaches
are of the finest order; his horses the best that
can be procured in the country; and his drivers
are careful and experienced. The under-
signed will use every exertion in his power to
accommodate travellers.

DEPARTURE.

Leave Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays
and Fridays at 5 A. M. leaves Holly Springs
on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 A. M.
Leaving at Memphis at 5 P. M. the same day.
All baggage at the risk of the owner.
LEROY SIMS, Agent.
Holly Springs, May 11—17—tf

Beef! Beef!! Beef!!!

The undersigned has procured the services of
Mr. Thomas Fitch as a Butcher, and will
sell the Market at Holly Springs, with choice
MUTTON, and other meat regularly
through the year. For punctual customers, set-
tlement will only be required once a week.
A fair price in cash given for Beef Cattle, Fat
and &c.
JOHN C. RANDOLPH.
June 29—24—tf

NOTICE.

Chulahoma, Marshall Co.
Stolen from the stable of the
subscriber, on the night of the
5th instant, a dark brown horse,
about 14 hands high, with a blaze in
his face, the back part of his wither
has just got cured up from a hurt,
and is in good shape, his hind hoofs
are good, broken any person taking up
the said horse to me, shall be
rewarded for their trouble; any
information will be thankfully received. In-
formation will be directed to Chulahoma,
WM. L. LEE.
July 6—15—tf

COFFEE.

3 TIERCES Rio and 10 Bags Ha-
vana Coffee, received and for sale
by BRUNSON, CHEATHAM & Co

NEW SHOE STORE.

BOOTS & SHOES AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE subscriber has opened a splendid as-
sortment of Boots and Shoes, in the new
Store House situated on Market Street, one
door from the corner. Consisting of the fol-
lowing kinds, viz:—

Gents, fine French Calf sewed Boots,
do do do Pumps with heels,
Men's thick Calf pegged Boots,
do do Kip do do
do Light Calf Pegged do
do do Buff do do
do Fine Calf do Brogans,
do Kip do do
do Kip Russet do do
Boys' Calf do do
do Kip do do
And coarse Brogans for Servants.
Ladies fine Calf Bootes
do do Morocco do
do do Kid Shippers,
Misses do Victoria Slips,
Children's Colored Morocco shoes,
Calf Pegged Shoes & Brogans for
Female servants.

The above articles are manufactured (ex-
pressly for retailing) of the very best materi-
als and by the most skillful workmen. They
will be sold very cheap for current money.
The inhabitants of the town and vicinity
are respectfully invited to call and examine
his stock.

Holly Springs, March 23—10—6m
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, WE
HAVE JUST RECEIVED.
Gents fine Prunell bootes,
do do do Pumps,
do do do fine kid dancing
Pumps,
Gents fine calf Slippers,
do do do Shoes,
Misses Leather Bootes,
do do Slips,
Children's Leather Bootes,
Also an additional supply of Men's and
Boys' Brogans of various qualities.
JAMES BULLARD.
May 11, 1839.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the firm of Cray
& Ross, for the year 1838, are requested
to come forward and make payment, either
by note or cash, the latter would be preferred—
call and see me next door to the Union
House.
G. R. CRAFT.
March 9, 1839.—8—tf

TO THE PUBLIC.
Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury,
April 8, 1839.

SIR:—I have received your letter of the
6th inst. relative to the levy on Mr. Swart-
wout's interest in the lands in Mississippi,
under the distress warrant against him and
his sureties.

I have received the Report of the Dis-
trict Attorney on the subject, in which he
confirms your representation in regard to
the land belonging to the American Land
Company, and I have therefore written to
Mr. Butterworth the District Attorney for the
Northern District of Mississippi, directing
that instructions may be given to the Mar-
shall to withdraw the levy from the lands of
the Company, and also to file off record in
the office of the Clerk of the District Court
where the levy is recorded a supplementary
return to that effect.

Very respectfully, yours,
H. D. GILPIN,
Solicitor of the Treasury.
EDWARD A. NICOLL, Esq.,
New York.

Office of the American Land Co.,
New York, April 11, 1839.

GENTLEMEN:—Annexed is a correct and
true copy of a letter received by me this
morning, from the solicitor of the Treasury
and I lose no time in putting you in posses-
sion of it; and which I hope will be satis-
factory, and enable you to put matters right
again.

Yours, respectfully,
E. A. NICOLL,
Sec'y of the Am. Land Co.
Messrs H. & P. ANDERSON,
Holly Springs.
April 27—15—tf

Mr. WILSON:—
I have had assurances from respectable sources,
of similar documents with the following, which
will shortly release all the lands which I represent
from the marshals' premature levy, in the mean
time, please give the annexed publicity.
EDWARD ORNE.

Office of Solicitor of the Treasury
April 13, 1839.

SIR:—I have received your letter of the 8th inst.
relating to the levy, or Mr. Swartwout's interest
in the lands of Mississippi under the distress
warrant against him and his sureties.

I have also received the report of the District
Attorney on the subject, in which he confirms
your representation in regard to the lands belong-
ing to the Boston and New York Chickasaw Land
Company, and I have therefore written to Mr.
Butterworth, the District Attorney for the North-
ern District of Mississippi, directing that in-
structions may be given to the Marshall to with-
draw the levy from the lands of the Company and
also to file of record in the office of the clerk of
the District Court, where the levy is recorded a
supplementary return to that effect.

Very respectfully Yours
(Signed) H. D. GILPIN,
Solicitor of the Treasury.
To R. D. WHITNEY, Esq. Boston Mass.
The Mississippi Intelligencer will please insert
it till stopped.

PRINTING OFFICE OF THE HOLLY SPRINGS BANNER.

Having just received an additional
supply of Fancy and Job Type, we are
prepared to execute in the neatest manner
and at the shortest notice, all kinds of

JOB And Letter Press PRINTING.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, WAY BILLS, BALL TICKETS, BILLS OF LADING, HAND BILLS, FUNERAL TICKETS, LABELS &c. and

Blanks of every description.

Holly Springs, Mi. March 16, 1839.

MILLINERY AND MANTUA MAKING.

MRS. PITTMAN takes this meth-
od of informing the Ladies of Hol-
ly Springs and vicinity, that she has com-
menced the

MILLINERY

AND MANTUA MAKING BUSI-
NESS, in the small frame House immedi-
ately opposite Mr. Samuel M'Cordle's,
dwelling, where she solicits a share of pa-
tronage. She has had due experience in the
above business, and is consequently, thor-
oughly acquainted with it, in all its various
branches. She will make
Dresses, full trimmed and plain to any
fashion.
Riding Habits, Cloaks, Bonnets of every
kind—Caps, &c. &c., on reasonable terms,
and in as short notice as possible.—She in-
vites the Ladies generally to give her a call.
All orders from the country will be
promptly attended to.
June 22, 1839.—tf

To the Fraternity of Free and accep-

ted Masons,

THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE!

Now ye, that
John Brown, a
Master Mason,
was, on the 1st day
of August, A. D. 1839,
forever expelled from
all the privileges of Ma-
sonry, by a vote of Ox-
ford Lodge, No. 35, held in the town of Ox-
ford, and working under a charter from the
Grand Lodge of the State of Mississippi.
Done by order of the Lodge.
JAMES M. HOARY, W. M.
of Oxford Lodge.

WM. H. SMITHER,
Secretary of Oxford Lodge, 7th 1839.
August 10—30—tf

Mr. Editor:—As my name has been pub-
lished to the world as one of the stock-
holders of the McEwen, King & Co. Bank, I
take this method of correcting the mistake,
as I do not own stock, nor have I any in-
terest in that Institution.

THOMAS J. DYE.
July 20.—26—6w

Mr. Editor:—As my name has been pub-
lished to the world as one of the stock-
holders of the McEwen, King & Co. Bank, I
take this method of correcting the mistake,
as I do not own stock, nor have I any in-
terest in that Institution.

ROBERT SIMPSON.
July 6—25—6w

Some time ago my name was published
as a stockholder in the McEwen, King &
Co. Bank. My name was obtained by fraud-
ulent representations, which I am amply
prepared to prove. I have never been a
stockholder in any Bank.

W. D. ELLIS,
may 1—25—tf

VALUABLE BLACK

SMITH for sale about 26 years

of age, of good character and

habits. W. L. LANIER.

I will also sell my Resident Lot

containing 12 acres of ground with

good Improvements for a small

family. Also the Brick House on the

Southern side of the Square, at present oc-
cupied by MacKenzie & Lanier where
may be found a general assortment of Gro-
ceries which will be exchanged for McEw-
ing King & Co. Paper

I have 2 good family Carriages and one

pr. of Horses which I will sell for the above

currency.
W. L. LANIER.

OSNABURGS.

TEN THOUSAND yards Richmond

Osaburgs, for sale low by

BRUNSON, CHEATHAM & Co.

NAILS.

ONE HUNDRED Kegs Eastern Cut

nails, just received and for sale by

BRUNSON, CHEATHAM & Co.

CIRCULAR.

To the Cotton Planter, Merchants, Factors
and Presidents and Directors of the sev-
eral Banks of the Southern States.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Interested like
yourselves in the cultivation and disposal
of the great staple of American Agriculture
and commerce, we have accidentally met in
the midst of a crisis which discloses some
strikingly momentous features in the history
of this most important branch of the trade in
our country.

When the cotton crop of our country was
a mere item in its trade, and did not reach
a production exceeding five hundred thou-
sand bales, it was perhaps safe to consider it
as one among many articles of barter and
exchange, which left entirely to the fortui-
tous circumstances of commerce, would find
its level under the influence of the ordinary
laws of trade, without the necessity of re-
sorting to any means of precautionary pro-
tection.

Times, however, have changed. Cotton
has passed from the condition of a mere arti-
cle of commerce, to the performance of the
mighty function of being in a great degree
the regulator of exchanges, and the standard
of value of our country. If the nature of
this material forbids its entering into our
circulation, it is scarcely less the bases of
our currency, than the precious metals; for
the fluctuations in its price are felt with a
sensitivity equally as acute and searching,
as any of those variations which belong to
the demand and supply of these sensitive
and mysterious tokens of national value.

The production of this staple has now
become so immense, that it behoves those
who produce it by a large investment of cap-
ital, at a high rate of incidental cost, and in
a climate perilous to human health, to consid-
er well, whether there are not some materi-
al circumstances in reference to the mode in
which this product of their labor is shipped
from this country and brought to market at
the point of its final sale and consumption,
which demand the application of a prompt
and effective remedy. In one word, is not
the important fact disclosed, that such is the
unwieldy amount of this great staple of
Southern industry, that it cannot be sent for-
ward and disposed of at fair remunerating
prices, through the ordinary medium of the
mercantile establishments of this country and
in Europe, without the direct co-operation of
our banking institutions? If we have be-
come satisfied of this fact, ought we not to
organize a system which shall give perfect
security in this great interest, in the com-
merce and finances of our country?

The unwise and ruinous system of send-
ing the crop forward to houses of circum-
scribed means, on the other side of the wa-
ter, who are incapable of holding their con-
signments an hour beyond the maturity of
the bills drawn against the shipments, sub-
jects, in fact, nearly the whole amount of
American interests to foreign combinations,
which might act, not only with entire con-
cert, but with a perfect knowledge of the pe-
riod when, from the maturity of the accep-
tance in question, property to a stupendous
amount belonging to this country may be
ready for sacrifice.

The great and vital change which must
be operated, is to sustain American interests
by American credit. To realize at home
the resources necessary for the protection of
our property abroad, without the necessity
of large and convenient drafts on the capital
and means of our great customer. In other
words, the commercial reform we desire, is
to send our great staple to market, without
the period being determined by the date of
a bill of exchange, when it is to be brought
forward for absolute and unnecessary sacri-
fice. We believe that the steadiness in price
which would result from a portion, at least
of the cotton crop being exempt from the
disastrous fluctuations arising from compul-
sory sales; would in the end be scarcely less
valuable to the spinner and consumer in En-
gland, than to the grower and shipper here.

A fact, which we think demonstrable from
the following postulates, which we consider
altogether self-evident.

1. The natural price of cotton is the ef-
fect of the fair and natural influence of supply
and demand.

2. The price cannot be steady, and the
article cannot be current, so as to admit safe
calculations on the part of the planter, the
manufacturer and the merchant, unless the
price be natural. It is consequently the in-
terests of these three classes that that article
should be protected, on the one hand, from
any great and undue speculative action,
which might inflate prices above the natural
rate—and on the other, from any derange-
ment of the money market, or any other ac-
cidental cause. The effect of great and un-
due speculation being to derange the money
market and to produce re-action, with an un-
due depression of prices.

3. The state of the currency mainly de-
pends on the means which the country pos-
sesses to pay its foreign debt, by shipments
of its produce. To the extent of its produce
or manufacture falls short of that object, ex-
ports of specie may be induced, the effect of
which must be a reduction of the circulation
with great depreciation of property and gen-
eral distress.

4. Cotton, in this country, being by far
the most important produce, and affording
the greatest means of paying its foreign debt
it is the interest of the community, and par-
ticularly the monied institutions, that the price

of it in England, (the market) should be
steady, that the article should be of current
sale, so as to be the means of large and ef-
fective remittance. It follows that the inter-
est of the banking institutions here, are the
same of those of the three classes first men-
tioned, namely, that the price should be nat-
ural, that it may be steady, and of easy real-
ization.

5. That the interest of the British Gov-
ernment, of the Bank of England, and of
the banks of that country in respect to this ar-
ticle are the same as the interests of banks
here. The importation there being im-
mense, and the employment of a numerous
body of the laboring class, depending on the
steadiness of prices. When they are not
steady—the foreign demand of manufactured
cotton is reduced greatly; the operatives are
thrown out of employment, and great means
of settling the balance of trade, without the
exportation of the precious metals are with-
drawn. Manufactured cottons affording by
far the most important branch of their ex-
port trade.

6. Consequently any arrangement that
could be formed by which the article would
be protected from the effects of undue specu-
lation, and the depression of the money mar-
ket, and which steadiness of price, with cur-
rency of sale would be produced—would
save some of the greatest and best interests
in both countries.

7. It is therefore proposed to form a sys-
tem by which the commencement of the new
crop, advances on cotton shall be made with
the capital or credit of the banks here, there-
by relieving the consignee in Europe from
all care or consideration, except the advan-
tageous sale of his stock, which would pro-
mote all those interests, and afford more gen-
eral satisfaction on both sides of the water,
provided it were not made the means, direct-
ly or indirectly, of undue speculation or mo-
nopoly.

Having thus indicated the principles on
which the proposed system must find its jus-
tification and basis, we will now as succinctly
as possible detail the means of carrying it
into effect.

We are far from imputing any premeditated
hostility of the bank of England to A-
merican interests; on the contrary, it is one
of the benevolent influences of commercial
intercourse, to promote peace and good will
among nations and men. Hence this great
engine of commercial grandeur and opulence
of Great Britain, acting under an enlightened
instinct, must rather desire that its best cus-
tomer should at all times be in a condition to
meet her engagements with entire punctual-
ity and success.

But there are epochs in the commerce of
England whether in her sufficient harvests,
a languid demand for manufactures, or po-
litical combinations, when the Bank may,
from an urgent policy, limit her discounts and
increase her rate of interest. This event can
never occur without its having a blighting
influence on any surplus of our great staple
which might be unsold in England. Surely
if the Bank of England can exercise (un-
avoidably) an interest thus prejudicial, we
may resort to our own American banks as
a means of security and protection without
the invidious clamor of combination and mo-
nopoly. It is time that the absurd and sense-
less cry on the subject of banks making ad-
vances on cotton should be understood, and
finally put down.—The truth is, that by the
mere purchase of the foreign exchange of
the country, they advance on nearly every
bale of cotton subject to foreign export—and
this without the security of the bill of lading
and policy of insurance—on the mere per-
sonal responsibility of the drawers and en-
dorsers of the bill. Hence these losses are
most comprehensive and disastrous after every
commercial crisis and revulsion.

Now we propose giving to the banks in
all cases the higher protection of these se-
curities, and that early next autumn, one or
more banks in each of the great commer-
cial cotton markets of the South should com-
mence making advances on the crop—ac-
cording to a scale to be graduated by what
will be a safe calculation of its probable a-
mount, assuming twelve and a half cents at
home to be about a fair and natural average
and remunerating price of its staple on a pro-
duct of sixteen hundred thousand bales,
which is about as large a return as the ac-
tual labor of the country now engaged in this
branch of industry is capable of harvesting.
The embarrassments of the South-western
States having prevented the planters in these
States from making any purchases of slaves
in the Atlantic States during the last
two years, whilst not less than ten per cent
of the slave labor in the south has been ab-
stracted in the same time from the cultivation
of cotton, and applied to the raising of pro-
visions, and to the construction of those ex-
tensive railroads now in progress through-
out that portion of the Union.

For these advances, we propose that the
banks should issue to the planters, factors
and merchants of the country, on the pro-
duction of the bill of lading and the assign-
ment on the policy of insurance, Post notes
of such description and payable at such pe-
riods as a convention hereafter contemplated
may suggest; notes which may be made to
answer both the purposes of currency and ex-
change, the details of which we refer to
that body. By this arrangement, however,
we feel satisfied that the credits can be so dis-
tributed, that from the day of the shipment
of our cotton, it may probably be held at least

six months in Europe, without the foreign
consignee being under an advance of ex-
change; and we think it quite easy to con-
fine the house to which the shipments are re-
ceived, sufficient strength to enable them to
hold over for even a long period, should safe
remunerating prices not be obtained on the
maturity of the bills.

With the view of securing this strength
it is indispensably necessary, that the con-
signments should not be too much diffuse,
but confined to a limited number of houses
in Liverpool and Havre, who acting as the
agents of all those who will come into the
conservative system, will feel a common in-
terest, and will naturally aid and assist each
other under every contingency.

This, Fellow Citizens, is but the bri-
outline of a great scheme for the protection
of our commerce, finance and exchange, the
details of which must be left for profound
liberation and concerted action. To accom-
plish this object, we hereby invite the plan-
ters, merchants and cotton factors of each
district or county in the Southern States ar-
ranging in the Territory of Florida, together with the bank
in each of the said States and territory,
send delegates to meet us in convention
Macon, Georgia, on the fourth Tuesday
October next, which will be on the 22d day
of that month, that we may carefully consid-
er the important matters disclosed in this
circular.

We invite a candid examination of the
whole scheme, for the protection, not also
of Southern interests—but for the security
of the commerce of the whole country.

Let it at least be tested by patient delib-
eration and enlightened research; if by the
plan one third of the entire cotton crop of the
country can be placed beyond the possibi-
lity of sacrifice, it will give security to the
residue, not by entrenching it behind a spe-
culative monopoly, but by holding it in the
state of security which the just relations
supply and demand will always in the long
run establish and sustain in the trade of
great and civilized country.

That no time may be lost, we beg leave
to apprise you that an agent having our con-
fidence will shortly leave this for Europe,
clothed with ample instructions to make
such preliminary arrangements with the
houses in Liverpool and Havre, which may
by the sanction of the convention, have the
proposed consignments.

We are now aware of the very potent po-
sition to a plan, looking even at self-defen-
se, to invite, both at home and abroad, as
run counter to a variety of interests, to
powerful and two susceptible of combin-
ation to be aroused into active—if not inexor-
able hostility. If our apology is not to be found
in the plea that we have a right to hold our
own property by the means of the credit of our
own country, then we fearlessly say—we
mean at least to attempt it, in despite of
opposition however eager and implacable.

We have seen in the face of a crop
1,350,000 bales, an effort made, and we
nearly resulting in success, to coerce the re-
ceiptance of the same prices which were
evident to one of 1,800,000. We ought
to rest our security on the adverse omens
the crop which is now growing under the
will and dispensation of Providence, which
has already suffered in many quarters from
an intense drought, and in others from the
ravages of insects, so destructive to
growth and maturity. We should look be-
yond the era of the short supply of the
year, and an apprehended deficit during
the coming season. The lessons
economical wisdom belong to all seasons
and all times, and there is a salutary truth
in the homely aphorism, that those who do
not take care of themselves are not likely
to be taken care of by others. We therefore
submit this call and invitation to you
with the earnest hope that you will be
prepared to co-operate with us in a measure
in which we believe the highest interest
of our common country are involved.

We remain very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,

Nathaniel A. Ware, of Miss.
J. G. Gamble, Florida.
T. E. Tarr, Ala.
W. H. Pratt, do.
D. P. H. House, Georgia.
J. J. Hughes, Yazoo, Miss.
N. McGhee, Louisiana.
G. McDuffie, S. C.
D. K. Dodge, Florida.
J. L. Hunter, Ala.
J. Hamilton, S. C.
A. B. Davis, Georgia.
H. W. Hildard, Montgomery, Ala.
J. Branch, N. C.
New York, July 5, 1839.

P. S.—All the southern papers will
oblige the signers of the above circular
giving it an insertion in their respective pa-
pers.

A Lady in Louisville, who has found
the following remedy for the prevention of
bed bugs, wishes to make it public.—All
cleaning the bedstead thoroughly, rub
over with hog's lard. The lard should
be rubbed on with a woollen cloth. Bugs will
not infest such a bedstead for a whole season.

Antidote for Bugs.—The expressed juice
of the green tomato vine is said to be an
effective antidote to this abominable insect.
If introduced into the crevices of a bed-
stead, it drives them away immediately.